



Memorandum

To: Rick Sun, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works

From: Matt Petty, CDM Smith

Date: June 22, 2015

Subject: Final Daily Biological Monitoring for the Oxford Retention Basin Multiuse Enhancement Project

Introduction

This memorandum summarizes the findings of biological monitoring on June 22, 2015. Monitoring is being conducted on a daily basis through completion of construction activities for the Oxford Retention Basin Multiuse Enhancement project. This monitoring is being conducted in compliance with the Streambed Alteration Agreement and Amendment issued by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife for the project.

Methods

Biological monitoring was conducted by Matt Petty, CDM Smith biologist on June 22, 2015, beginning at 7:15 am and ending at 3:45 p.m. In accordance with the CDFW Streambed Alteration Agreement (Amendment 9, Section 2.32), the weather was checked to determine if rainfall in excess of the threshold (greater than 0.02 inch of rain, with 50% chance of rain or greater probability) was forecast. The forecast showed 0 percent chance of rain predicted for June 22, 2015. As stated in Amendment 9, "...if measurable rain...is predicted, all work activities shall cease and protective measures to prevent erosion/siltation shall be implemented/maintained."

Per Betty Courtney, CDFW has reviewed the Draft Bird Nesting Management Plan. CDFW states, "...the buffer should be established based on observed behavior of the bird(s) during different stages of construction activities or noise to ensure the project meets the requirements of FG Code section 3503." The CDM Smith biologist followed CDFW guidance regarding observed behavior of the bird(s) during different stages of construction activities or noise to ensure the project meets the requirements of FG Code section 3503. Per Erinn Wilson on June 19, 2015, CDFW has no additional comments on the Draft Bird Nesting Management Plan and the Plan is now complete and Final.

An inactive killdeer nest is present in the mudflat area on the north shore of the Basin. The three young have fledged and the fourth, abandoned egg is no longer at the nest site. The killdeer no longer show site fidelity to the former active nest and wander the entirety of the Basin, with most activity along the north and west banks. Initially, per the Streambed Alteration Agreement and Amendment, 300-foot buffers clearly marked with tape were placed around the nest. These buffers

were replaced with 75-foot and 150-foot nesting buffers as outlined in the accepted Final Bird Nesting Management Plan.

During the daily monitoring on June 22, 2015, the biologist observed minor vegetation removal by hand, survey activities, and installation of the second construction trailer at the site. A contractor crew of two workers conducted the vegetation removal, and were overseen by the contractor superintendent and the Inspector of Record. A survey crew of two workers conducted survey activities. The contractor crew and one trailer delivery worker installed the second construction trailer.

The following sections provide the biologist's field log notes, with observations of the day's activities and wildlife presence and behavior.

Biologist's Field Log

7:15 am. The biologist arrived at Oxford Basin (site) and prepared and organized field equipment for initial biological survey.

7:30 am. The contractor crew (one superintendent and two crewmembers) arrive. The biologist begins the initial biological survey. One northern rough-winged swallow circles the western Basin, and three house finches perch on the northwest fence. The new killdeer nest contains four eggs and the new mourning dove nest contains two eggs, both discovered last week, but no adults are seen on or near the two nests. Five mallards and two gadwall are observed foraging in the central Basin. Two house sparrows are foraging along the north bank, and two adult killdeer are present on the northern mudflat. No fledgling killdeer are observed. One northern mockingbird and one black-crowned night heron are observed at the stormwater inlet. Along the bike path, two Anna's hummingbirds, four house finches, and two American crows are observed. Two dark-eyed juncos atop the pump house, and one snowy egret is fishing in the southeast channel. One black phoebe and two house finches are foraging along the south bank. Several rock pigeons are observed flying along Admiralty Way. One black-chinned hummingbird is observed in the pine tree at the tide gates. At 7:48, an osprey flies into the site from the east and perches in the same pine tree. One stingray and hundreds of small fish are present at the larger of the two tide gates. The mouse nest from last week is intact, but no activity is observed. The water level in the Basin is much higher than the previous week's mornings. Floating algal mats appear to be thicker than previously observed.

8:00 am. The biologist conducts Bio-awareness Training with the 3-person contractor crew. The biologist explained that no one should enter the nesting buffer areas, which are clearly flagged, and to adhere to BMPs to prevent soil erosion into the Basin. This is the same contractor crew that has been present since construction began, so they are very familiar with the Training. The contractor crew signed the sign-in sheet indicating they understood and will follow BMPs and wildlife protection measures. The superintendent explained that the planned activities for the day included removal of vegetation by hand. The Inspector of Record arrives on site.

8:30 am. The second construction trailer arrives (Allied Storage Containers), and the contractor crew begins clearing Parking Lot No. 8 to allow for its installation. One western gull flies over the west bank. One American crow and one house finch perch on light poles, and five rock pigeons perch in palms, all along Washington Blvd. All work is located in Parking Lot No. 8 and no wildlife is affected.

9:10 am. Work continues installing the second construction trailer in Parking Lot No. 8. The osprey leaves its perch and circles the western Basin twice before leaving the site to the east.

9:30 am. The installation of the second construction trailer is completed, and the Allied Storage Containers truck driver leaves the site. The contractor crew begins clearing vegetation with shovels along the west bank to prepare for soil removal. In terms of wildlife activity, the Basin is relatively quiet. There is some European starling and house finch activity in palms along Washington Boulevard. One barn swallow circles the western Basin, and one rock pigeon flies over the work area.

10:00 am. Vegetation clearing continues in the northwest corner of the site along the north shore. Two house sparrows perch on the north fence. An American crow lands on the north mudflat, causing alarm from two adult killdeer. This behavior suggests the fledgling is nearby, but it is not observed.

10:30 am. Vegetation clearing continues along the north bank. Several active ground squirrel burrows are uncovered in the northwest corner of the site, but no ground squirrels are seen. Three house finches perch in palms along Washington Boulevard, and one black-crowned night heron lands at the tide gates. Three rock pigeons and one western gull fly low over the Basin.

10:45 am. The Case Land Survey crew of two surveyors arrive on site. One snowy egret lands at the tide gates, and two barn swallows forage above the western Basin. No adults are present on or near the killdeer or mourning dove nests. No doves have been seen onsite all morning, which is odd because doves are often one of the most observed species on site.

11:00 am. Bio-awareness Training begins with the two-person survey crew. The focus is on birds and butterflies that could land on or near surveying equipment. Both sign the sign-in sheet and verbally confirm they understand and agree to wildlife protection measures. One mourning cloak butterfly flies by along the west bank, and one monarch butterfly is observed flying along the northwest peninsula before crossing Washington Boulevard. One western gull lands in the central Basin, but flies off minutes later.

11:40 am. Vegetation clearing continues along the north bank, and survey activities continue along the bike path. Several house finches and northern rough-winged swallows fly over the Basin, and one mourning dove lands on the west bank. The snowy egret at the tide gates chases the black-crowned night heron around the western Basin until it leaves the tide gate area. A house mouse

flushes approximately 30-feet from vegetation clearing and takes refuge in a nearby straw wattle.

12:00 pm. All construction crews and the biologist break for lunch. One adult killdeer lands on the northwest mudflat, but no fledgling is observed in the area. The killdeer and mourning dove nests remain unoccupied. The survey crew finishes its work and leaves the site.

12:45 pm. Vegetation clearing resumes along the north bank and northwest peninsula. A great egret fishes along the northwest mudflat, and a snowy egret fishes at the tide gates. Three house finches perch on the west fence, and two western gulls fly over the Basin. The killdeer and mourning dove nests remain unoccupied.

1:15 pm. A ground squirrel is flushed as workers approach the northwest peninsula and runs into a burrow under a brush pile. Work temporarily stops so the biologist can ensure the ground squirrel is out of the active work area. As the biologist checks the brush pile, a young house mouse flushes and takes shelter in another brush pile away from the work area.

1:40 pm. A double-crested cormorant flies into the western Basin and begins fishing in the tide gates area near a snowy egret. Several house finches fly over the Basin.

2:15 pm. Vegetation removal activities stop at the 75-foot nesting buffer boundary along the northwest peninsula.

2:30 pm. Vegetation removal begins at the 150-foot nesting buffer boundary and continues along the north shore towards the northeast peninsula. A red-tailed hawk is observed soaring at great height to the east of the site. American crows frequently fly over the Basin.

3:15 pm. Vegetation removal continues along the north shoreline. Very little wildlife activity is observed in the Basin. One mallard forages in the western Basin, and five house finches perch in palms along Washington Boulevard. Vegetation removal exposes a significant quantity of trash along the north bank. The trash consists largely of plastics which can harm wildlife and degrade water quality.

3:30 pm. Work stops for the day near the northeast peninsula.

3:45 pm. Everyone leaves the site.

Weather conditions during the day were mostly sunny with high temperatures in the low 70s (°F). No measureable rain was recorded.

Additional Observations

Throughout the day, the biologist observed several birds, as listed in Table 1.

One monarch butterfly was observed today; several other butterflies and dragonflies were also observed, including a mourning cloak butterfly and several cabbage white butterflies.

The California least tern that has been reported previously was not observed during the day's monitoring. **If the tern had approached work activities, all work would be stopped. Consistent with CDFW guidance from Betty Courtney on June 2, 2015 (personal communication via email to CDM Smith), "...everyone just needs to avoid the least tern so there is no direct mortality or capture, as defined by the code."**

The osprey that had been observed multiple times last week spent approximately 90 minutes this morning perched in the large pine tree near the tide gates in the southwestern corner of the site.

The original active killdeer nest is now inactive as no eggs remain and the young have fledged. The two adults show no site fidelity to the former nest site and forage for food throughout the Basin, particularly along north and west shorelines. Last week, a fledgling was found dead on the west bank, not due to project activities. Injuries suggest it was killed by a large bird, most likely an American crow. Crows have been harassing the killdeer relentlessly since the young fledged. The status of the second missing fledgling is unknown. The final fledgling that was observed last Friday was not observed today. However, the fledgling often forages hundreds of feet from the parents, and the two adults still drive off other birds from the mudflats.

The two nests discovered last week near the original, and now inactive, killdeer nest were observed throughout the day.

- **Killdeer Nest 2** – Approximately 8 feet to the southwest of the inactive killdeer nest is a second killdeer nest containing four eggs. Since it was found, no adult has been observed at the nest or within the vicinity of the nest, but the eggs remain in good condition. When approaching the nest, no adult exhibits typical nesting behaviors to lead the biologist away from the nest. Due to the proximity to the original nest, territoriality of killdeer, lack of adult presence, and the ability of killdeer to lay multiple clutches, it is believed that this second nest belongs to the mated pair with recently hatched chicks. If this is the case, incubation of the four eggs will not occur and the nest will be abandoned, rendering it inactive. Today, the biologist has deemed the nest inactive because no incubation or adult nesting behavior has been observed since its discovery seven days ago.
- **Mourning Dove Nest** - Approximately 8 feet to the west of the inactive killdeer nest is an active mourning dove nest containing two eggs. The two eggs are located in a flimsy nest of twigs and grasses sitting on the ground amongst grasses and pickleweed. All last week except for Friday, the adult was observed incubating the eggs and was never flushed. Today, the nest was unoccupied all day, but the eggs remain in good condition.

Per Erinn Wilson on June 19, 2015, CDFW instructs that the Final Bird Nesting Management Plan is a strategy document, not a log; therefore, it does not need to be updated with new information regarding the abandoned killdeer nest or the active mourning dove nest, both

located roughly in the same location as the original killdeer nest described in the Plan.

Table 1 provides a list of bird species observed during biological monitoring on June 22, 2015.

Table 1. Bird Species Observed during Biological Monitoring on June 22, 2015		
Common Name	Scientific Name	Comments
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	2 individuals foraging in Basin
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	6-7 individuals, including "eclipse" males resting/foraging throughout Basin
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	2-3 individuals resting/foraging in Basin
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	1 individual observed foraging throughout Basin
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	1-2 individuals foraging in Basin
Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax penicillatus</i>	1 individual observed fishing in western Basin
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferous</i>	2 adults observed on north and west shores of Basin; A new active nest with 4 eggs discovered 8 feet southwest of inactive killdeer nest
Western Gull	<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	Very common; several flyovers of the Basin
Anna's Hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>	2 individuals observed along the bike path
Black-chinned Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus alexandri</i>	1 individual observed at the large pine tree next to the tide gates
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Several observed flying over Basin, particularly in western portion and around high-rises south of Admiralty Way
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	3-4 observed, particularly on power lines in the northern portions of the basin; An active nest observed on ground 8 feet to the west of inactive killdeer nest – north shore on east side of northwest peninsula
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	1 individual seen in the western Basin
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	1 individual seen soaring east of the Basin
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	Very common; several observed in vegetation, on utility poles, and flying over Basin
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	3-4 observed flying throughout the Basin
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	3-4 observed flying throughout the Basin
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	1 individual observed in the northeastern portion of the Basin
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	1-2 individuals foraging around Basin
House Finch	<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	Very common; several observed in vegetation and on fences throughout the Basin
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Several observed along the north and east banks
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	2 individuals observed at the pump house
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Several observed, primarily along Washington Blvd

Conclusions

Biological monitoring was conducted on June 22, 2015, during minor vegetation removal by hand, survey activities, and installation of the second construction trailer at the site. Based on observations made during monitoring, the following conclusions were made:

1. Several bird species are present, foraging around the Basin. As the Basin transitions from a closed canopy to an open system, a larger number species that favor open, scrub habitats are being observed. The greatest songbird density is located near the bike path along the eastern fence of the site.
2. The original killdeer nest is now inactive, with two adults foraging throughout the Basin and showing no site fidelity to the former nest site. Of the three fledglings, one was found dead on the west bank, not due to project activities, a likely American crow victim, and the status of the other missing fledgling is unknown. The final fledgling that was observed last Friday was not observed today. However, the fledgling often forages hundreds of feet from the parents, and the two adults still drive off other birds from the mudflats. The Biologist will continue to monitor the killdeer, and will look for the fledgling, to ensure that construction activities have no effect on them.
3. A second killdeer nest was discovered last week, approximately 8 feet southwest of the original killdeer nest site. Due to the proximity to the original nest, territoriality of killdeer, lack of adult presence, and the ability of killdeer to lay multiple clutches, it is believed that this second nest belongs to the mated pair with recently hatched chicks. To this point, incubation of the four eggs has not been observed, and the nest is abandoned, rendering it inactive. The biologist will continue to maintain existing 75-foot (west) and 150-foot (east) nesting buffers, and will observe the nest to determine if it remains inactive.
4. An active mourning dove nest was discovered approximately 8 feet west of the original killdeer nest site. All last week except for Friday, the adult was observed incubating the two eggs throughout the day. Although the eggs are in good condition, the nest was unoccupied all day today. Mourning doves are extremely tolerant of human activity, often nesting in gutters, lamp posts, and even construction equipment. Given the proximity of the nest to the original killdeer nest, it's assumed the eggs were laid June 13 or June 14. The eggs are incubated for two weeks, and the young are fledged after another two weeks. The biologist will continue to maintain existing 75-foot (west) and 150-foot (east) nesting buffers, and will observe the nest to determine if it will remain active.
5. The Draft Nesting Bird Management Plan that was submitted to CDFW by CDM Smith, on behalf of the County on June 9, 2015, for the original killdeer nest does not need to be updated for the second killdeer nest and the active mourning dove nest (*per Erinn Wilson, CDFW, June 19, 2015*). Due to the close proximity of the two nests to the original killdeer nest, the nest buffers for the first killdeer nest, as outlined in the Nesting Bird Management Plan, remain in place. They have been clearly flagged and all work activities are prohibited until the nests are no longer active. As construction activities progress, the biologist will continue to observe the nests for signs of

disturbance during different stages of construction activities or noise and enforce appropriate buffer distances that prevent disturbance to the nesting killdeer and doves. Biologist observations and documented species tolerance may result in a smaller buffer around the mourning dove nest in order to remain in compliance with CDFW guidance and FG Code section 3503. Refer to Methods section of this document for more detail on CDFW guidance.

6. Wildlife tend to slowly move away from an area when crews approach to conduct work activities. They return to the area once the crews move on.
7. As vegetation is cleared, rodent observations are becoming more frequent.
8. Significant algal cover was observed throughout the Basin. When water leaked in from the west tide gate, the biologist observed algae moving away from the gate, creating a small area of clear water until the flow ceased and the algae moved back in. Algal coverage is highest in the eastern Basin and often increases as the day goes on as the Basin is exposed to more sunlight. Floating algal mats were thicker today than mats observed last week.
9. Although the California least tern was not observed in the Basin today, it has been reported previously. CDFW recommends that avoidance is the best practice for avoiding take. As long as no activities result in direct mortality or capture, they can continue. To ensure no mortality or capture occurs, the biologist will temporarily stop work if the tern approaches work areas. In the unlikely event that the tern displays nesting behaviors, the biologist will stop work and CDFW will be contacted immediately.
10. The osprey was once again seen today in the Basin. For approximately 90 minutes, it was perched in the large pine tree next to the tide gates. The osprey appears rather disinterested in work activities.



Memorandum

To: Rick Sun, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works

From: Matt Petty, CDM Smith

Date: June 23, 2015

Subject: Final Daily Biological Monitoring for the Oxford Retention Basin Multiuse Enhancement Project

Introduction

This memorandum summarizes the findings of biological monitoring on June 23, 2015, for the Oxford Retention Basin Multiuse Enhancement project. Information regarding the regulatory drivers and methodology of daily biological monitoring can be found in the Biological Monitoring – Introduction and Methods for Phase 2 Construction Memo, dated June 23, 2015.

Biological monitoring was conducted by Matt Petty, CDM Smith biologist on June 23, 2015, beginning at 7:20 am and ending at 4:00 p.m. The weather forecast showed 0 percent chance of rain predicted for June 23, 2015. Weather conditions during the day were mostly sunny with high temperatures in the low 70s (°F). No measureable rain was recorded.

During the daily monitoring on June 23, 2015, the biologist observed activities associated with chain-link fence installation along the bike path at the site. A contractor crew of two workers installed temporary signage and conducted traffic control activities, and a crew of two workers from American Fence Company installed the fence. Both crews were overseen by the contractor superintendent and the Inspector of Record.

The following sections provide the biologist's field log notes, with observations of the day's activities and wildlife presence and behavior.

Biologist's Field Log

7:20 am. The biologist arrived at Oxford Basin (site) and prepared and organized field equipment for initial biological survey. The Inspector of Record is already on site.

7:30 am. The biologist begins the initial biological survey. The mouse nest on the west bank is intact, but no activity is observed. An osprey is perched in the large pine tree near the tide gates, observing hundreds of small fish and several crabs congregating at the gates. One black-crowned night heron circles the western Basin, and a great egret fishes along the north mudflat. One morning dove and one American crow are observed along the south fence, and one song sparrow is

observed foraging along the south shoreline. Several rock pigeons and house finches fly about on the other side of Admiralty Way. One double-crested cormorant, one snowy egret, one great egret, and two black-crowned night herons fish near the stormwater inlet, while three barn swallows circle the central Basin. Two mallards and two gadwall are foraging in the eastern Basin, and one black phoebe is observed along the east bank. One mallard, one dark-eyed junco, and one American crow are observed at the pump house, and one great egret, one black-crowned night heron, three house finches, two mourning doves, and two northern rough-winged swallows are observed along the southeast channel. Along the bike path, one warbling vireo, two dark-eyed juncos, one house finch, and one Anna's hummingbird are observed, and one northern mockingbird, two house finches, and one mourning dove are present in the northeast corner of the site. Water levels in the Basin are extremely high, inundating the northern mudflats. Algae is thickest in the east Basin.

7:45 am. The contractor crew (one superintendent and two crewmembers) arrive. The osprey circles the Basin three times, drags its talons through the water once, and flies off-site to the east. Several western gulls fly over the Basin, two killdeer are present on the northeast peninsula, and two house sparrows are perched on the north fence.

The killdeer nest, which had contained 4 eggs as of yesterday, is now empty. The eggs are gone and the nest area is flooded. No sign of eggs or eggshells are found. A dead raccoon is located roughly 10 feet from the former nest with a head wound. Raccoon and canine prints are observed near the dead raccoon. The mourning dove nest is not inundated and still contains two eggs in good condition, but no adult is present on or near the nest.

A mallard nest is found on the north bank in the northwest corner of the site, approximately 150 west of the active mourning dove and former killdeer nests. The nest is well concealed by tall, brown grasses, and is located in an area where previous BMP installation and vegetation removal occurred roughly 15 feet away from the nest site. The nest is below grade so the nesting female's back is flush with the ground and her head is only slightly visible. The nest is lined with grasses and feathers. When the biologist approaches within 30 feet, the female begins a nervous, panting behavior, but remains still and silent. **Based on field observations, knowledge of the species, and CDFW-approved mallard buffers for other projects in the region, the biologist installs a 100-foot nest buffer around the nest.** The killdeer nest buffers remain in place to protect the active, but unoccupied, mourning dove nest.

8:00 am. The biologist conducts Bio-awareness Training with the 3-person contractor crew. The biologist explains that the killdeer nest is now gone and that there is a new duck nest in the northwest corner of the site. The biologist takes the crew to the 100-foot nest buffer and shows them the duck nest through binoculars to help with avoidance. The crew should not work within nest buffers, which are clearly flagged, and to adhere to BMPs to prevent soil erosion into the Basin. This is the same contractor crew that has been present since construction began, so they are very familiar with the Training. The contractor crew signed the sign-in sheet indicating they understood and will follow BMPs and wildlife protection measures. The superintendent explained that the

planned activities for the day include fence installation and no work will occur anywhere near the nests.

8:30 am. The contractor crew begins cleaning and loading lane closure signs to be placed on either end of the bike path during fence installation. This work is conducted in the staging area (Parking Lot No. 8). Several rock pigeons, American crows, and western gulls fly over the staging area, but no wildlife is affected by work activities.

8:45 am. A two-person crew from the American Fence Company (AFC) arrives at the staging area. The biologist conducts Bio-awareness Training with the AFC crew, and both crewmembers sign the sign-in sheet.

9:00 am. The AFC and contractor crews drive to the pump house to set up lane closure signs. Perimeter fence installation begins along the bike path in the northeast corner near the intersection of Mildred and Washington Blvd. The AFC crew slowly drives along the bike path and unload fence sections, which they rest against the existing perimeter fence. The osprey returns to the site and perches in the large pine next to the tide gates. Two great egrets and two snowy egrets forage in the east Basin. The mallard remains on her nest, and the mourning dove nest remains unoccupied. Two great egrets forage in the east Basin, and one black phoebe, two house finches, and one rough-winged swallow are observed in the northeast corner of the site.

9:20 am. In the vicinity of the work area, two Anna's hummingbirds, one house wren, two dark-eyed juncos, three house finches, one song sparrow, one Allen's hummingbird, one bushtit, and one northern rough-winged swallow are observed in the trees along the bike path and in residential yards. One western gull flies over the work area. No wildlife is affected by fence installation.

9:40 am. Fence unloading ends at the southeast corner of the site. AFC crews indicate that they will be roughly 150-feet short and will have to pick up more fence and return a second day. A great blue heron flies along the east fence, and two American crows perch atop the pump house.

10:00 am. AFC begins installing fence along the bike path, beginning in the northeast corner of the site. Installation involves jack-hammering, hydraulic pounding of fence poles, and manual hanging of privacy screen. Construction crews direct bike/pedestrian traffic along the bike path as AFC crews install fence. Wildlife in the vicinity stays high in nearby trees or continually moves south along the tree-line, staying 150-feet or so ahead of the work area. Wildlife in the Basin do not appear to be affected.

10:30 am. The osprey leaves its perch, circles the Basin, and leaves the site to the southwest. One black phoebe and three house finches forage near the pump house, and one snowy egret forages along the south bank. One western tiger swallowtail and one mourning cloak butterfly fly along the east bank.

11:15 am. The biologist and contractor superintendent meet two soil haulers at the construction trailers. The Inspector of Record and his supervisor are also at the trailers. The biologist conducts Bio-awareness Training with the soil haulers and both sign the sign-in sheet. The Training focuses on cautious, alert driving while on site.

11:40 am. The two soil haulers walk the site with the contractor superintendent to scope out areas for future soil hauling activities. Fence installation continues at the east edge of the site along the bike path. The osprey circles the Basin and lands in the pine near the tide gates. A few minutes later it takes off and is harassed by two American crows before leaving the site to the east. Birds along the bike path continue to stay roughly 150-feet away from fence installation, and avoid the work area due to the noise.

12:15 pm. All construction crews and the biologist break for lunch. The mallard is on her nest, and the mourning dove is unoccupied. Three adult killdeer are present on the north mudflat. It is possible that the smallest of the three is the fledgling, as all three stick together while foraging.

1:15 pm. Fence installation activities resume and continue to the south along the bike path. One great egret and one snowy egret forage in the west Basin, and two house sparrows and one Allen's hummingbird are observed along the north shore. The mallard remains on her nest, and the mourning dove nest is unoccupied. Two adult killdeer are foraging on the north mudflat. Along the bike path, two Anna's hummingbirds, two house finches, one house wren, two northern rough-winged swallows, and one song sparrow are perched in trees or flying above nearby residences. They avoid the work area. One monarch flies into the work area and work temporarily stops to allow it to continue south along the bike path.

1:45 pm. An employee of the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW) arrives at the pump house gate and spends 20 minutes working around the pump house. One black phoebe and one western tiger swallowtail fly along the tree-line east of the bike path, and two dark-eyed juncos perch in trees nearby.

3:00 pm. A LACDPW employee arrives on-site to remove camera equipment previously installed on construction signs. The biologist discusses wildlife awareness and protection measures. A focus is on wildlife flying into the work area and landing on the signs where the cameras are installed. The LACDPW employee does not sign the sheet because minor duration and low-impact nature of the work.

3:35 pm. Work stops for the day at the pump house. All fence that AFC brought to the site has been installed, but roughly 150-feet of fence still needs to be installed at a later date.

4:00 pm. Everyone leaves the site.

Additional Observations

One monarch butterfly was observed today; several other butterflies and dragonflies were also observed, including a mourning cloak butterfly and several western tiger swallowtails, yellow sulfur, and cabbage white butterflies. Butterflies are common along the bike path due to flowering plants in adjacent residential yards.

The osprey spent approximately two hours on site today perched in the large pine tree near the tide gates in the southwestern corner of the site.

The California least tern that has been reported previously was not observed during the day's monitoring. If it had been observed, measures described in the Biological Monitoring – Introduction and Methods for Phase 2 Construction Memo, dated June 23, 2015, would have been followed.

The status of the sole remaining fledgling from the original killdeer nest is undetermined. Three killdeer with adult plumage were observed on-site and foraged together, suggesting that the smallest may be the fledgling. However, it was expected that it would be another week before the fledgling's adult plumage would come in.

The two nests discovered last week near the original killdeer nest were observed throughout the day.

- **Killdeer Nest 2** – The nest is gone and the nest site has been inundated by high water levels in the Basin. There is no sign of the four eggs that occupied the nest since its discovery early last week. A dead raccoon was found roughly 10 feet from the former nest site, not due to project activities, and several raccoon and canine tracks were found nearby. This nest is now permanently inactive.
- **Mourning Dove Nest** – The nest managed to avoid the inundation and potential predation suffered by the nearby Killdeer Nest 2. Much like the last two days of monitoring, the nest was unoccupied all day, but the eggs remain in good condition. If the nest remains unoccupied for the rest of the week, the biologist will deem it abandoned and inactive.

For all nests on site, establishment of nest buffers and implementation of other protective measures are presented in Biological Monitoring – Introduction and Methods for Phase 2 Construction Memo, dated June 23, 2015, and are described in detail in the Final Bird Nesting Management Plan.

Table 1 provides a list of bird species observed during biological monitoring on June 23, 2015.

Table 1. Bird Species Observed during Biological Monitoring on June 23, 2015		
Common Name	Scientific Name	Comments
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	2 individuals foraging in Basin
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	4-5 individuals resting/foraging throughout Basin; one active nest in northwest corner of site
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	3-4 individuals observed foraging in Basin
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	3-4 individuals observed foraging in Basin
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	1 individual flying along east fence

Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	3-4 individuals observed foraging in Basin
Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax penicillatus</i>	1 individual observed fishing near the stormwater inlet
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferous</i>	3 adults observed on north mudflat
Western Gull	<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	Very common; several flyovers of the Basin
Anna's Hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>	2-3 individuals observed along the bike path
Allen's Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	2-3 individuals observed along the bike path and north shore
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Several observed flying over Basin, particularly in western portion and around high-rises south of Admiralty Way
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Several observed, particularly on power lines in the northern portions of the basin; An active nest observed on ground on east side of northwest peninsula
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	1 individual seen in the western Basin
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	Very common; several observed in vegetation, on utility poles, and flying over Basin
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	3-4 observed flying throughout the Basin
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	3-4 observed flying throughout the Basin
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	1 individual observed in the northeastern portion of the Basin
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	2-3 individuals foraging around Basin
House Finch	<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	Very common; several observed in vegetation and on fences throughout the Basin
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Several observed along the north and east banks
Song Sparrow	<i>Spizella</i>	1-2 individuals observed along south shoreline and the bike path
Bushtit	<i>Psaltiriparus minimus</i>	1-2 individuals observed along the bike path
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	1 individual observed in residential area to the east of the Basin
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	1 individual observed along the bike path
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	4-5 individuals observed at the pump house
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Several observed, primarily along Washington Blvd

Conclusions

Biological monitoring was conducted on June 23, 2015, during fence installation activities along the bike path at the site. Based on observations made during monitoring, the following conclusions were made:

1. Several bird species are present, foraging around the Basin. As the Basin transitions from a closed canopy to an open system, a larger number species that favor open, scrub habitats are being observed. The greatest songbird density is located near the bike path along the eastern fence of the site.

2. **A mallard nest is found on the north bank in the northwest corner of the site, approximately 150 west of the active mourning dove and former killdeer nests. Based on field observations, knowledge of the species, and CDFW-approved mallard buffers for other projects in the region, the biologist installs a 100-foot nest buffer around the nest.**
3. The original and second killdeer nests are both inactive. The second nest was inundated by high water levels and the eggs are gone. The status of the final fledgling from the original nest is unknown. However, three adult killdeer were seen foraging together, and the smallest could potentially be the surviving fledgling.
4. The active mourning dove nest, discovered approximately 8 feet west of the original killdeer nest site, was unoccupied by an adult for the third straight monitoring day. The two eggs remain in good condition; however, without incubation, will not survive. The eggs were laid June 13-14, and a two-week incubation period would result in hatching around June 27-28. If the nest remains unoccupied and the eggs do not hatch by the end of the work week (June 26), then the biologist will consider the nest inactive. Until then, the biologist will continue to maintain existing 75-foot (west) and 150-foot (east) nesting buffers, and will observe the nest to determine if it will remain active.
5. Wildlife tend to slowly move away from an area when crews approach to conduct work activities. They return to the area once the crews move on.
6. As vegetation is cleared, rodent observations are becoming more frequent. Additional mammal observations include a dead raccoon near the killdeer and dove nest sites, and several raccoon and canine tracks along the north bank.
7. Significant algal cover was observed throughout the Basin. When water leaked in from the west tide gate, the biologist observed algae moving away from the gate, creating a small area of clear water until the flow ceased and the algae moved back in. Algal coverage is highest in the eastern Basin and often increases as the day goes on as the Basin is exposed to more sunlight. Due largely to elevated water levels, algal coverage appeared less today than in previous days.
8. The osprey was once again seen today in the Basin perching in the large pine tree near the tide gates, and later feeding in the same tree upon a fish caught elsewhere. Over the last four weeks, it has become apparent that the Basin is not a foraging or nesting area for the osprey, but does provide a favorite perching and feeding location – the large pine near the tide gates. The osprey appears rather disinterested in work activities.



Memorandum

To: Rick Sun, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works

From: Matt Petty, CDM Smith

Date: June 24, 2015

Subject: Final Daily Biological Monitoring for the Oxford Retention Basin Multiuse Enhancement Project

Introduction

This memorandum summarizes the findings of biological monitoring on June 24, 2015, for the Oxford Retention Basin Multiuse Enhancement project. Information regarding the regulatory drivers and methodology of daily biological monitoring can be found in the Biological Monitoring – Introduction and Methods for Phase 2 Construction Memo, dated June 23, 2015.

Biological monitoring was conducted by Matt Petty, CDM Smith biologist, beginning at 7:10 am and ending at 4:00 p.m. The weather forecast showed 0 percent chance of rain predicted for June 24, 2015. Weather conditions during the day were mostly sunny with high temperatures in the mid-70s (°F). No measureable rain was recorded.

During the daily monitoring, the biologist observed activities associated with the removal of old chain-link fence along the bike path, and installation of temporary power equipment at the site. A contractor crew of two workers removed the old fence, and a crew of two workers from Power Plus installed temporary power equipment. Both crews were overseen by the contractor superintendent and the Inspector of Record.

The following sections provide the biologist's field log notes, with observations of the day's activities and wildlife presence and behavior.

Biologist's Field Log

7:10 am. The biologist arrived at Oxford Basin (site) and prepared and organized field equipment for initial biological survey. The Inspector of Record is already on site, and a contractor crewmember arrives.

7:20 am. The biologist begins the initial biological survey. The mouse nest on the west bank is intact, but no activity is observed. Three black-crowned night herons fly off-site to the northwest, and one northern rough-winged swallow circles the west Basin. An osprey is perched in the large pine tree near the tide gates, observing one great blue heron and two black-crowned night herons

fishing below at the gates. One great egret is fishing along the western shore, and one great blue heron is fishing off the northwest peninsula. Two house finches forage along the north bank, as one western gull flies over the north fence. Three house finches, two European starlings, and one northern mockingbird are observed in palms along Washington Blvd. Water levels in the Basin are once again very high this morning and inundate the mudflats, including the two old killdeer nesting sites. The mourning dove nest is dry and the eggs are in good condition, but no adult is on or near the nest. The mallard is on her nest. Fresh raccoon tracks are found on the north mudflat and fresh canine tracks are found on the north bank. One snowy egret and one black-crowned night heron fly along the south shore, and three mallards and two gadwall forage in the central Basin. Two mourning doves, one snowy egret, and three house finches forage near the stormwater inlet. Two northern mockingbirds perch on the east fence as five house finches, one bushtit, and one black phoebe are observed on the east bank. Two northern rough-winged swallows circle the east Basin. Along the bike path, four dark-eyed juncos, one ash-throated flycatcher, one Anna's hummingbird, three house finches, and one house sparrow are observed. Along the southeast channel, five barn swallows, two American crows, and three mourning doves are observed. One great-tailed grackle is observed in Yvonne Burke Park, and a rock pigeon perches on a light pole along Admiralty Way.

8:00 am. The contractor superintendent and one crewmember arrive. The biologist conducts Bio-awareness Training with the 3-person contractor crew. The biologist reminds the crew that 100-foot duck nest buffers are now in place, and that the 150-foot and 75-foot buffers remain around the mourning dove nest. The crew should not work within nest buffers, which are clearly flagged, and to adhere to BMPs to prevent soil erosion into the Basin. The contractor crew signed the sign-in sheet indicating they understood and will follow BMPs and wildlife protection measures. The superintendent explained that the planned activities for the day include fence removal.

8:20 am. The contractor crew begins removing the old perimeter fence along the bike path by hand, beginning in the northeast corner of the site. One great egret and one black phoebe perch atop the stormwater inlet structure. One northern mockingbird and one American crow perch on temporary power poles nearby. Two house sparrows, one house wren, and one Allen's hummingbird fly along the residences to the east.

8:45 am. The osprey leaves the Basin and heads southeast. One Anna's hummingbird is observed on the east fence, and one adult killdeer is observed on the northeast peninsula. Large numbers of western gulls and rock pigeons congregate around the Killer Shrimp restaurant to the southwest of the site, and one great blue heron lands at the tide gate. Two ash-throated flycatchers land on a temporary power pole in the northeast corner of the site, and one dark-eyed junco perches in a tree along the bike path.

9:15 am. The osprey arrives back in the Basin and perches in the large pine near the tide gates. Two Anna's hummingbirds are observed in trees in residential yards to the east of the site. Two northern rough-winged swallows fly above the residences, and one mourning dove perches on a power pole east of the work area.

9:45 am. The osprey leaves the site to the southwest. One house sparrow lands on a power pole to the east of the work area. Three house finches and one blue-gray gnatcatcher are observed along the bike path. One American crow flies over the work area with a small mouse in its beak. One great egret lands on the south shore, and one northern mockingbird perches in the palms along Washington Blvd.

10:20 am. The Inspector of Record arrives in the work area. One black-chinned hummingbird flies along the east shoreline. Wading birds and ducks are all in the western Basin and along the south shoreline, away from the work area. A large flock of 12-15 rock pigeons fly around the high-rises along Admiralty Way. The only wildlife in the vicinity of the work area are American crows and northern rough-winged swallows that infrequently fly over.

10:50 am. The contractor crews walk the bike path to pick up metal fasteners from the privacy screen that was transferred from the old to the new perimeter fence. The crew also uses the trash hook from the pump house to adjust a low-hanging temporary power line away from one of the northeast corner pines. Wildlife activity near the work area largely consists of house sparrows and house finches along the bike path and infrequent American crown and mourning dove fly-overs.

11:30 am. The contractor crew returns to removing the old fence along the bike path. One Anna's hummingbird chases an Allen's hummingbird along the bike path. Three house finches perch in trees east of the work area, and American crows and northern rough-winged swallows occasionally fly over the work area.

11:45 am. The contractor crew and the biologist break for lunch. The mallard is on her nest, and the mourning dove is unoccupied. The biologist checks on the mouse nest and it is unoccupied. When the young were discovered, they were days away from leaving the nest, and all indications are they have left successfully. No evidence exists that the nest was compromised by predators and no dead mice are found. The 10-foot nest buffers around the former mouse nest are removed.

1:00 pm. The contractor crew resumes fence removal activities. A two-person, Power Plus crew arrives at the construction trailer and meets with the Inspector of Record. The mallard is still on her nest, and the mourning dove nest remains unoccupied. One great blue heron, one black-crowned night heron, one snowy egret, one great egret, and one mallard are observed at the tide gates. Four house finches, one dark-eyed junco, one bushtit, two house sparrows, and one Anna's hummingbird are observed in residential trees to the east of the work area.

1:30 pm. The Power Plus crew arrives at the pump house gate to install temporary power equipment. The biologist conducts Bio-awareness Training with the Power Plus crew. They have gone through the Training before and sign that they understand and will implement wildlife protection measures. One bushtit and one dark-eyed junco fly around the pump house. Two western tiger swallowtails fly along the bike path.

1:50 pm. The Power Plus crew begins drilling a hole at the pump house to install a temporary power pole and electrical meter. Fence removal continues to the south until the crew reaches the pump house. No wildlife is in the vicinity of the pump house.

2:10 pm. The contractor senior superintendent arrives on-site. The osprey flies to the pine tree at the tide gates and feeds on a fish caught elsewhere. A double-crested cormorant dries its wings at the stormwater inlet, and two house finches forage along the eastern bank.

2:45 pm. The contractor superintendent takes the senior superintendent on a tour of the site. The Power Plus crew continues work at the pump house. Wading birds are congregating at the tide gates to feed on small fish schooling there. The mallard is on her nest, and the mourning dove nest remains unoccupied. In the vicinity of the pump house, one dark-eyed junco calls from trees along the bike path, and American crows and western gulls infrequently fly over the work area.

3:30 pm. The Power Plus crew finishes work for the day and leaves the site via the pump house gate. The contractor crew stops work for the day moments later. The mallard is on her nest, and the mourning dove nest remains unoccupied. The osprey continues feeding in the pine at the tide gates.

4:00 pm. Everyone leaves the site.

Additional Observations

No monarch butterflies were observed today; however, several other butterflies and dragonflies were observed, including several western tiger swallowtails and cabbage white butterflies.

The osprey spent approximately four hours on site today perched in the large pine tree near the tide gates in the southwestern corner of the site.

The California least tern that has been reported previously was not observed during the day's monitoring. If it had been observed, measures described in the Biological Monitoring – Introduction and Methods for Phase 2 Construction Memo, dated June 23, 2015, would have been followed.

The status of the sole remaining fledgling from the original killdeer nest is undetermined. Only one adult killdeer was observed on-site today.

The former killdeer nesting sites were flooded again today. There is no sign of the four eggs in the former Killdeer Nest 2. Killdeer Nest 2 is inactive. The active mourning dove nest, located nearby, was not flooded and the eggs remain in good condition. However, for the fourth straight day, no adult was observed on or near the nest. If the nest remains unoccupied for the rest of the week, the biologist will deem it abandoned and inactive. Until then, the killdeer nest buffers remain in place to protect the active, but unoccupied, mourning dove nest.

The mallard nest found yesterday on the north bank in the northwest corner of the site

remains active, with the female sitting on the nest all day. Based on field observations, knowledge of the species, and CDFW-approved mallard buffers for other projects in the region, the biologist has installed a 100-foot nest buffer around the nest.

For all nests on site, establishment of nest buffers and implementation of other protective measures are presented in Biological Monitoring – Introduction and Methods for Phase 2 Construction Memo, dated June 23, 2015, and are described in detail in the Final Bird Nesting Management Plan.

Table 1 provides a list of bird species observed during biological monitoring on June 24, 2015.

Table 1. Bird Species Observed during Biological Monitoring on June 24, 2015		
Common Name	Scientific Name	Comments
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	2 individuals foraging in Basin
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	4-5 individuals resting/foraging throughout Basin; one active nest in northwest corner of site
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	3-4 individuals observed foraging in Basin
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	1-2 individuals observed foraging in Basin
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	2-3 individuals observed foraging in Basin
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	6-7 individuals observed foraging in Basin or flying over the Basin
Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax penicillatus</i>	1 individual observed fishing near the stormwater inlet
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferous</i>	1 adult observed on north mudflat
Western Gull	<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	Very common; several flyovers of the Basin
Anna's Hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>	2-3 individuals observed along the bike path
Allen's Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	2-3 individuals observed along the bike path and north shore
Black-chinned Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus alexandri</i>	1 individual observed along the east shoreline
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Several observed flying over Basin, particularly in western portion and around high-rises south of Admiralty Way
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Several observed, particularly on power lines in the northern portions of the basin; An active, but unoccupied nest east of northwest peninsula
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	1 individual seen in the western Basin
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	Very common; several observed in vegetation, on utility poles, and flying over Basin
Great-tailed Grackle	<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>	1 individual observed in Yvonne Burke Park
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	Several observed flying throughout the Basin
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	3-4 observed flying throughout the Basin
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	2-3 individuals observed in the eastern portion of the Basin
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	2-3 individuals foraging around Basin
House Finch	<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	Very common; several observed in vegetation and on fences throughout the Basin

House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Very common; Several observed along the north and east banks
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>	1 individual observed along the bike path
Bushtit	<i>Psaltiriparus minimus</i>	1-2 individuals observed along the east bank and bike path
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	1 individual observed in residential area to the east of the Basin
Ash-throated Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	2-3 individuals observed in northeastern Basin and along bike path
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	4-5 individuals observed along the bike path
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Several observed, primarily along Washington Blvd

Conclusions

Based on observations made during monitoring, the following conclusions were made:

1. As the Basin transitions from a closed canopy to an open system, a larger number species that favor open, scrub habitats are being observed. The greatest songbird density is located near the bike path along the eastern fence of the site.
2. A mallard nest is located on the north bank in the northwest corner of the site, approximately 150 feet west of the active mourning dove and former killdeer nests. Based on field observations, knowledge of the species, and CDFW-approved mallard buffers for other projects in the region, the biologist installed a 100-foot nest buffer around the nest.
3. The original and second killdeer nests are both inactive. The second nest was inundated for a second straight day by high water levels and the eggs are gone. The status of the final fledgling from the original nest is unknown. Only one adult killdeer was seen on-site today.
4. The active mourning dove nest was unoccupied by an adult for the fourth straight monitoring day. The two eggs remain in good condition; however, without incubation, will not survive. The eggs were laid June 13-14, and a two-week incubation period would result in hatching around June 27-28. If the nest remains unoccupied and the eggs do not hatch by the end of the week (June 26), then the biologist will consider the nest inactive. Until then, the biologist will continue to maintain existing 75-foot (west) and 150-foot (east) nesting buffers.
5. Wildlife tend to slowly move away from an area when crews approach to conduct work activities. They return to the area once the crews move on.
6. Significant algal cover was observed throughout the Basin. Algal coverage is highest in the eastern Basin and often increases as the day goes on as the Basin is exposed to more sunlight. Due largely to elevated water levels, algal coverage appeared less today than in previous days.
7. The osprey was once again seen today in the Basin perching in the large pine tree near the tide gates, and later feeding in the same tree upon a fish caught elsewhere. Over the last four weeks,

Mr. Rick Sun
June 24, 2015
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it has become apparent that the Basin is not a foraging or nesting area for the osprey, but does provide a favorite perching and feeding location – the large pine near the tide gates. The osprey appears rather disinterested in work activities.



Memorandum

To: Rick Sun, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works

From: Matt Petty, CDM Smith

Date: June 25, 2015

Subject: Final Daily Biological Monitoring for the Oxford Retention Basin Multiuse Enhancement Project

Introduction

This memorandum summarizes the findings of biological monitoring on June 25, 2015, for the Oxford Retention Basin Multiuse Enhancement project. Information regarding the regulatory drivers and methodology of daily biological monitoring can be found in the Biological Monitoring – Introduction and Methods for Phase 2 Construction Memo, dated June 23, 2015.

Biological monitoring was conducted by Matt Petty, CDM Smith biologist, beginning at 7:10 am and ending at 4:00 p.m. The weather forecast showed 0 percent chance of rain predicted for June 25, 2015. Weather conditions during the day were sunny and breezy with high temperatures in the low 70s (°F). No measureable rain was recorded.

During the daily monitoring, the biologist observed activities associated with the removal of old chain-link fence along the bike path, and installation of temporary power equipment at the site. A contractor crew of two workers removed the old fence, and a crew of two workers from Power Plus installed temporary power equipment. Both crews were overseen by the contractor superintendent and the Inspector of Record.

The following sections provide the biologist's field log notes, with observations of the day's activities and wildlife presence and behavior.

Biologist's Field Log

7:10 am. The biologist arrived at Oxford Basin (site) and prepared and organized field equipment for initial biological survey.

7:20 am. The biologist begins the initial biological survey. An osprey is perched in the pine tree near the tide gates overlooking two black-crowned night herons fishing at the gates. One snowy egret is fishing on the western shore, and one mallard forages in the western Basin. The female mallard is on the nest, and the mourning dove nest contains two eggs in good condition, but no adult is present. Water levels in the Basin are very high and have flooded the mudflats and the

former killdeer nest sites. The water comes within 3 feet of the mourning dove nest. Several house finches and European starlings fly amongst the palms along Washington Blvd. Two house sparrows forage along the north bank, and two house finches forage on the northwest peninsula. Two black phoebes and one northern mockingbird perch on brush in the northeast corner of the site. Two mallard forage in the east Basin as one northern rough-winged swallow circles overhead. One bushtit, one American crow, one lesser goldfinch, and one Anna's hummingbird are observed along the bike path. One dark-eyed junco, one black-crowned night heron, and one mourning dove are observed near the pump house. Two black-crowned night herons and three barn swallows forage in the southeast channel. Nine rock pigeons fly along Admiralty Way, and two house finches forage along the south shore.

7:45 am. The contractor crew (superintendent + 2 crewmembers) and the Inspector of Record arrive on-site.

8:00 am. The biologist conducts Bio-awareness Training with the 3-person contractor crew. The biologist reminds the crew that 100-foot duck nest buffers are now in place, and that the 150-foot and 75-foot buffers remain around the mourning dove nest. The crew should not work within nest buffers, which are clearly flagged, and to adhere to BMPs to prevent soil erosion into the Basin. The contractor crew signed the sign-in sheet indicating they understood and will follow BMPs and wildlife protection measures. The superintendent explained that the planned activities for the day include fence removal.

8:15 am. The contractor crew evaluates the stormwater inlet and measures its opening for the future bulkhead/coffer dam. One northern mockingbird, two house finches, and one black phoebe perch and forage nearby.

8:35 am. The osprey leaves its perch in the pine tree and circles the Basin several times before perching on a temporary power pole on the west bank. A pocket gopher (*Thomomys* spp.) quickly disappears down a burrow hole on the north bank. A black skimmer is observed fishing and makes six passes over the Basin over the course of five minutes before flying off-site to the southwest.

9:00 am. The contractor crew finishes at the southwest inlet and begins removing old chain-link perimeter fence by hand along the bike path. One dark-eyed junco and one house sparrow perch on temporary power poles north of the work area. Two Anna's hummingbirds and one Allen's hummingbird perch in trees along the bike path.

9:15 am. Fence removal activities continue near the pump house. The osprey leaves the site to the northwest. Two house finches perch atop the pump house, and several western gulls fly over the work area. Two American crows and one black phoebe are observed along the southeast channel. Only a few fish are observed in the channel. Two house sparrows are observed along the bike path, and a great blue heron flies over the Basin and lands on the south shoreline.

10:00 am. Birds in the vicinity of the fence removal work area are largely house sparrows, house finches, and dark-eyed juncos with occasional American crow fly-overs. Hummingbirds and swallows fly above residences to the east. One great egret flies into the Basin and lands on the northwest mudflat.

10:30 am. The Power Plus two-man crew arrives on site at the pump house gate to continue temporary power equipment installation that began yesterday. The biologist conducts Bio-Awareness Training and both crewmembers sign the sheet indicating they will implement wildlife protection measures. Other than one black phoebe along the southeast channel, no wildlife is observed near the pump house. One black-chinned hummingbird and one orange-crowned warbler are observed in ornamental bushes in residential yards to the east of fence removal. One mourning dove perches on a power line in the northeast corner of the site.

11:15 am. Fence removal work continues around the two pines in the northeast corner of the site. The Power Plus crew continues to work at the pump house. Due to the low-intensity nature of today's work, birds forage and perch in trees along the bike path and near the pump house without being disturbed. However, they do avoid the immediate active work area. Wading birds and ducks forage in the western Basin, away from human activity. One Anna's hummingbird, one bushtit, two northern rough-winged swallows, and two house sparrows are observed along the bike path.

11:50 am. All crews and the biologist break for lunch. The mallard is on her nest, and the mourning dove is unoccupied.

1:00 pm. The contractor crew begins putting new signs and barricades together in the staging area. The Power Plus crew resumes work at the pump house. One snowy egret is fishing on the northwest mudflat, and one black-crowned night heron fishes along the west shoreline. At the tide gates, one mallard, one great egret, and two black-crowned night herons forage on small fish. Two mourning doves forage on the west bank, and several western gulls fly over the Basin. The female mallard is on her nest, and the mourning dove nest remains unoccupied. Two dark-eyed juncos and one song sparrow perch in trees along the bike path near the pump house. One black-crowned night heron fishes in the southeast channel.

1:15 pm. The contractor crew drives to the bike path and set up new signs, cones, and barricades to warn bikers and pedestrians of the lane closure and narrowing of the bike path. After 10 minutes this task is completed, and the crew resumes removing fence by hand in the northeast corner of the site. No wildlife is observed in the vicinity, but several house finches perch in palms along Washington Blvd.

1:45 pm. Two American crows fly along the bike path and over the pump house, and two Hutton's vireos call from high in the eucalyptus trees to the east of the site. One western gull lands in the central Basin.

2:15 pm. The Power Plus crew begins installing an electrical box at the northernmost power pole at the stormwater inlet. This work is being conducted roughly 75 feet from the contractor crew removing fence at the intersection of Mildred and Washington Blvd. No wildlife is observed in the northeastern corner of the site or near the stormwater inlet. Two mourning doves forage along the north bank, and a double-crested cormorant circles the Basin and lands near the tide gates. Several house finches and American crows fly along Washington Blvd.

3:00 pm. One contractor crewmember leaves to retrieve the tractor from the staging area while the second finishes hand removal of the fence in the northeast corner of the site. Only the cemented-in poles remain. Removal of the poles with the tractor begins. The Power Plus crew finishes work near the stormwater inlet and moves their truck to the staging area to check out the tide gates and install equipment along the west bank behind the construction trailer. A northern mockingbird perches on the north fence, and house sparrows and house finches forage on the north bank.

3:15 pm. Fence pole removal with the tractor stops because the poles are cemented-in too well and an excavator will be needed to remove them. A dark-eyed junco calls from a tree along the bike path.

3:30 pm. The contractor crew removes old fence by hand at the stormwater inlet and the northeast peninsula. A double-crested cormorant stands on the stormwater inlet and dries its wings, and is not disturbed by work activities. One American crow flies over the work area.

3:50 pm. All crews stop work for the day. The Power Plus crew leaves the site. The mourning dove nest is unoccupied. Four American crows are walking the northwest corner of the site near the mallard nest. The female stays on the nest and is not discovered by the crows.

4:00 pm. Everyone leaves the site.

Additional Observations

No monarch butterflies were observed today, and the consistent breezy conditions resulted in very few butterfly observations.

The osprey spent approximately two hours on site today perched in the large pine tree near the tide gates in the southwestern corner of the site. One black skimmer, a state species of concern, spent five minutes fishing within the Basin before exiting the site to the southwest.

The California least tern that has been reported previously was not observed during the day's monitoring. If it had been observed, measures described in the Biological Monitoring – Introduction and Methods for Phase 2 Construction Memo, dated June 23, 2015, would have been followed.

The status of the sole remaining fledgling from the original killdeer nest is undetermined. No killdeer are observed today.

The active mourning dove nest was not flooded by high water levels, and the eggs remain in good condition. However, for the fifth straight day, no adult was observed on or near the nest. If the nest remains unoccupied tomorrow, the biologist will deem it abandoned and inactive. Until then, the killdeer nest buffers remain in place to protect the active, but unoccupied, mourning dove nest.

The mallard nest found earlier in the week on the north bank in the northwest corner of the site remains active, with the female sitting on the nest all day.

For all nests on site, establishment of nest buffers and implementation of other protective measures are presented in Biological Monitoring – Introduction and Methods for Phase 2 Construction Memo, dated June 23, 2015, and are described in detail in the Final Bird Nesting Management Plan.

Table 1 provides a list of bird species observed during biological monitoring on June 25, 2015.

Table 1. Bird Species Observed during Biological Monitoring on June 25, 2015		
Common Name	Scientific Name	Comments
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	3-4 individuals resting/foraging throughout Basin; one active nest in northwest corner of site
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	3-4 individuals observed foraging in Basin
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	1-2 individuals observed foraging in Basin
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	1 individual observed foraging in Basin
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	5-6 individuals observed foraging in Basin or flying over the Basin
Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax penicillatus</i>	1-2 individuals observed moving throughout the Basin
Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>	One individual foraging throughout the Basin
Western Gull	<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	Very common; several flyovers of the Basin
Anna's Hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>	2-3 individuals observed along the bike path
Allen's Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	1 individual observed along the bike path
Black-chinned Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus alexandri</i>	1 individual observed in residential yards to the east of the site
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Several observed flying over Basin, particularly in western portion and around high-rises south of Admiralty Way
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Several observed, particularly on power lines in the northern portions of the basin; An active, but unoccupied nest east of northwest peninsula
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	1 individual seen in the western Basin
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	Very common; several observed in vegetation, on utility poles, and flying over Basin
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	Several observed flying throughout the Basin
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	3-4 observed flying throughout the Basin
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	2-3 individuals observed in the northern and eastern portions of the Basin

Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	2-3 individuals foraging around Basin
House Finch	<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	Very common; several observed in vegetation and on fences throughout the Basin
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Very common; Several observed along the north and east banks
Hutton's Vireo	<i>Vireo huttoni</i>	2 individuals observed along the bike path
Orange-crowned Warbler	<i>Oreothylpsis celata</i>	1 individual observed in residential yards east of the site
Bushtit	<i>Psaltiriparus minimus</i>	1-2 individuals observed along the east bank and bike path
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	1 individual observed along the bike path
Lesser Goldfinch	<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	1 individual observed along the bike path
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	4-5 individuals observed along the bike path
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Several observed, primarily along Washington Blvd

Conclusions

Based on observations made during monitoring, the following conclusions were made:

1. As the Basin transitions from a closed canopy to an open system, a larger number species that favor open, scrub habitats are being observed. The greatest songbird density is located near the bike path along the eastern fence of the site.
2. A mallard nest is located on the north bank in the northwest corner of the site, approximately 150 feet west of the active mourning dove and former killdeer nests. Based on field observations, knowledge of the species, and CDFW-approved mallard buffers for other projects in the region, the biologist installed a 100-foot nest buffer around the nest.
3. The active mourning dove nest was unoccupied by an adult for the fifth straight monitoring day. The two eggs remain in good condition; however, without incubation, will not survive. The eggs were laid June 13-14, and a two-week incubation period would result in hatching around June 27-28. If the nest remains unoccupied and the eggs do not hatch by tomorrow (June 26), then the biologist will consider the nest inactive. Until then, the biologist will continue to maintain existing 75-foot (west) and 150-foot (east) nesting buffers.
4. Wildlife tend to slowly move away from an area when crews approach to conduct work activities. They return to the area once the crews move on.
5. Wildlife are most active in the morning with a dramatic decrease in observed wildlife activity after 10:00 am.
6. Significant algal cover was observed throughout the Basin. Algal coverage is highest in the eastern Basin and often increases as the day goes on as the Basin is exposed to more sunlight. Due largely to elevated water levels, algal coverage appeared less the last few days compared to last week.

Mr. Rick Sun
June 25, 2015
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7. The osprey was once again seen today in the Basin perching in the large pine tree near the tide gates, and later feeding in the same tree upon a fish caught elsewhere. Over the last four weeks, it has become apparent that the Basin is not a foraging or nesting area for the osprey, but does provide a favorite perching and feeding location – the large pine near the tide gates. The osprey appears rather disinterested in work activities.



Memorandum

To: Rick Sun, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works

From: Matt Petty, CDM Smith

Date: June 26, 2015

Subject: Final Daily Biological Monitoring for the Oxford Retention Basin Multiuse Enhancement Project

Introduction

This memorandum summarizes the findings of biological monitoring on June 26, 2015, for the Oxford Retention Basin Multiuse Enhancement project. Information regarding the regulatory drivers and methodology of daily biological monitoring can be found in the Biological Monitoring – Introduction and Methods for Phase 2 Construction Memo, dated June 23, 2015.

Biological monitoring was conducted by Matt Petty, CDM Smith biologist, beginning at 7:10 am and ending at 4:00 p.m. The weather forecast showed 0 percent chance of rain predicted for June 26, 2015. Weather conditions during the day were cloudy with mist in the morning, transitioning to partly cloudy and breezy in the afternoon, with high temperatures in the low 70s (°F). No measureable rain was recorded.

During the daily monitoring, the biologist observed activities associated with the removal of vegetation along the southeast channel and east bank of the site. A contractor crew of four workers removed the vegetation by hand and with a tractor, and were overseen by the contractor superintendent and the Inspector of Record.

The following sections provide the biologist's field log notes, with observations of the day's activities and wildlife presence and behavior.

Biologist's Field Log

7:10 am. The biologist arrived at Oxford Basin (site) and prepared and organized field equipment for initial biological survey.

7:20 am. The biologist begins the initial biological survey. A contractor crew consisting of the site superintendent and two crewmembers arrives. Two black-crowned night herons and one snowy egret are perched at the tide gates, and an osprey circles the Basin before landing in the large pine next to the gates. The female mallard is on her nest, although the tall grasses near the nest appear more trampled than before. The mourning dove nest contains two eggs in good condition, but no

adult is observed on or near the nest. Elevated house sparrow, house finch, and American crow activity is observed along Washington Blvd. Three mallards are foraging off of the northeast peninsula, and two house sparrows and one mourning dove feed in brush on the peninsula. Three mourning doves, one northern mockingbird, and one black phoebe are observed along the east bank, and four house finches, one blue-gray gnatcatcher, one dark-eyed junco, and one Anna's hummingbird are observed along the bike path. Four western gulls fly over the Basin, and seven rock pigeons fly along Admiralty Way. One black-crowned night heron, one American crow, one snowy egret, one barn swallow, and three mourning doves are observed along the southeast channel. Two house finches and one chipping sparrow are observed along the south shoreline. Two mallards forage in the western Basin, and two stingrays and several hundred fish are observed at the tide gates. Water levels in the Basin are high, but are slightly lower than levels observed the previous few days.

8:00 am. The biologist conducts Bio-awareness Training with the 6-person contractor crew (senior superintendent, superintendent, and four crewmembers). Several new crewmembers are present, so the biologist goes through the Training handout. The biologist reminds the crew that 100-foot duck nest buffers are now in place, and that the 150-foot and 75-foot buffers remain around the mourning dove nest. The crew should not work within nest buffers, which are clearly flagged, and to adhere to BMPs to prevent soil erosion into the Basin. The contractor crew signed the sign-in sheet indicating they understood and will follow BMPs and wildlife protection measures. The superintendent explains that the planned activities for the day include vegetation removal. One killdeer calls from the northwest mudflat, and one northern rough-winged swallow circles the western Basin.

8:15 am. The contractor crew relocates to the pump house and begin hand-removing vegetation along the southeast channel and hand-raking the area smooth. When the crew passes by the tide gates, the osprey does not leave its perch directly above the column of crewmembers. No wildlife is in the vicinity of the active work area. Several pigeons fly around the high-rises along Admiralty Way, and two dark-eyed juncos perch atop the pump house. Two house sparrows perch on the east fence.

8:40 am. The Inspector of Record arrives at the construction trailer. The osprey leaves its perch and flies off-site to the south. Three mallards land in the east Basin and begin foraging. Two dark-eyed juncos, three house finches, and one black phoebe fly along the east bank, roughly 200 feet from the work area. One Anna's hummingbird and one Allen's hummingbird chase one another above the bike path.

9:20 am. Vegetation removal continues to the north, along the east bank, and beyond the pump house. The tractor is moved from the staging area to the pump house to begin mechanized vegetation removal and smoothing of site soils. Old wattles from previous tree clearing activities are removed and placed along the new silt fence. One dark-eyed junco, one house sparrow, and one Anna's hummingbird are observed along the bike path, while three mallards forage at the mouth of

the southeast channel.

9:45 am. Vegetation removal activities continue north along the east bank. The senior superintendent and one crewmember leaves the site. Four American crows investigate recently cleared areas, roughly 30 feet from the work area. Two bushtits, one Anna's hummingbird, and one orange-crowned warbler are observed along the bike path. One great egret lands at the northwest mudflats.

10:15 am. Vegetation removal activities continue north along the east bank. Five American crows follow the crew and investigate recently cleared areas. Six mallards forage in the southeast channel, roughly 20 feet away from the work area. Two Anna's hummingbirds and one house sparrow are observed along the bike path, and one black phoebe forages along the south shoreline. One northern rough-winged swallow and one barn swallow circle the east Basin, and one black-chinned hummingbird perches in the northeast pine trees. One double-crested cormorant and one black-crowned night heron fly in and land in the west Basin.

11:00 am. Vegetation removal activities continue north along the east bank. Five American crows continue to probe recently cleared areas, and two mourning doves land nearby. Two dark-eyed juncos and two house sparrows are observed along the bike path, and one northern mockingbird calls from its perch atop a nearby power pole. One monarch is observed flying along the southeast channel. The Basin contains much less algae today compared to previous days.

11:45 am. All crews and the biologist break for lunch. The mallard is on her nest, and the mourning dove is unoccupied.

1:00 pm. The contractor crew resumes clearing vegetation along the east bank. The mallard remains on her nest, and the mourning dove nest remains unoccupied. One great egret is fishing at the tide gates, and several house finches and European starlings are observed along Washington Blvd. One double-crested cormorant, one snowy egret, and two mallards are observed near the stormwater inlet, and two American crows walk along the east bank, roughly 150-feet from the work area. Two house sparrows and one bushtit are observed along the bike path.

1:30 pm. Two crewmembers use the tractor to haul out previously-removed rolls of old chain-link fence along the new perimeter fence at the bike path. They pile the old fence rolls at the pump house for future removal. One European starling, one bushtit, and one orange-crowned warbler are observed in vegetation in nearby residential yards. Songbirds tend to stay in the tree-line east of the bike path during work activities and rarely fly into the Basin.

1:55 pm. Two crewmembers walk the new perimeter fence and spray paint where the asphalt is to be removed next week. All vegetation clearing on the east bank has now stopped. The Basin and bike path are relatively quiet and no wildlife are observed in the vicinity.

2:35 pm. The painting of the bike path pavement ends and the two crewmembers return to removing vegetation by hand along the east bank. One western gull flies over, and one black phoebe perches roughly 150-feet from the work area. Two American crows resume following the crew and investigate recently cleared areas. Two house finches are observed along the south shore.

3:10 pm. Old chain-link fence hauling ends and the entire crew removes vegetation along the east bank. One black-crowned night heron flies in and lands on the large pine near the tide gates that the osprey frequents. One great egret is observed on the western bank, and one snowy egret perches at the tide gates. A double-crested cormorant dries its wings at the stormwater inlet, and five mallards forage in the central Basin.

3:30 pm. All crewmembers stop work for the day. One crewmember moves the tractor back to the staging area. One great egret flies into the Basin but is chased off by another great Egret already fishing in the western Basin. Rock pigeon activity picks up along Admiralty Way. The mourning dove nest is unoccupied, as it has been for seven calendar days. As such, the biologist determines the nest to be abandoned and inactive. The biologist removes the 75-foot and 150-foot buffers. The mallard is still on her nest, and the 100-foot buffers around the nest remain.

4:00 pm. Everyone leaves the site.

Additional Observations

Although butterfly observations were down, one monarch butterfly was observed flying along the southeast channel today.

The osprey spent approximately 90 minutes on site today perched in the large pine tree near the tide gates in the southwestern corner of the site.

The California least tern that has been reported previously was not observed during the day's monitoring. If it had been observed, measures described in the Biological Monitoring – Introduction and Methods for Phase 2 Construction Memo, dated June 23, 2015, would have been followed.

The status of the sole remaining fledgling from the original killdeer nest is undetermined. One adult killdeer was observed today on the northwest mudflat.

For the seventh straight calendar day, no adult was observed on or near the mourning dove nest. The biologist has determined it to be abandoned and inactive. The 75-foot (west) and 150-foot (east) nest buffers have been removed. The nest will continue to be monitored.

The mallard nest found earlier in the week on the north bank in the northwest corner of the site remains active, with the female sitting on the nest all day.

For all nests on site, establishment of nest buffers and implementation of other protective measures are presented in Biological Monitoring – Introduction and Methods for Phase 2 Construction Memo,

dated June 23, 2015, and are described in detail in the Final Bird Nesting Management Plan.

Table 1 provides a list of bird species observed during biological monitoring on June 26, 2015.

Table 1. Bird Species Observed during Biological Monitoring on June 26, 2015		
Common Name	Scientific Name	Comments
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	6-7 individuals resting/foraging throughout Basin; one active nest in northwest corner of site
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	3-4 individuals observed foraging in Basin
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	2-3 individuals observed foraging in Basin
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax</i>	4-5 individuals observed foraging in Basin or flying over the Basin
Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax penicillatus</i>	1-2 individuals observed moving throughout the Basin
Western Gull	<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	Very common; several flyovers of the Basin
Anna's Hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>	2-3 individuals observed primarily along the bike path
Allen's Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	1 individual observed along the bike path
Black-chinned Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus alexandri</i>	1 individual observed in the northeast pines
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Several observed flying over Basin, particularly in western portion and around high-rises south of Admiralty Way
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Several observed, particularly on power lines in the northern portions of the basin; An inactive, unoccupied nest is east of northwest peninsula
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	1 individual seen in the western Basin
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	Very common; several observed in vegetation, on utility poles, and flying over Basin
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	3-4 observed flying throughout the Basin
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	3-4 observed flying throughout the Basin
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	1-2 individuals observed in the northern and eastern portions of the Basin
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	2-3 individuals foraging around Basin
House Finch	<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	Very common; several observed in vegetation and on fences throughout the Basin
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Very common; Several observed along the north and east banks
Orange-crowned Warbler	<i>Oreothylpsis celata</i>	1-2 individuals observed in residential yards east of the site
Bushtit	<i>Psaltiriparus minimus</i>	3-4 individuals observed along the east bank and bike path
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerine</i>	1 individual observed along the south shoreline
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	<i>Poliophtila caerulea</i>	1 individual observed along the bike path
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	4-5 individuals observed along the bike path
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Several observed, primarily along Washington Blvd

Conclusions

Based on observations made during monitoring, the following conclusions were made:

1. As the Basin transitions from a closed canopy to an open system, a larger number species that favor open, scrub habitats are being observed. The greatest songbird density is located near the bike path along the eastern fence of the site.
2. A mallard nest is located on the north bank in the northwest corner of the site, approximately 150 feet west of the active mourning dove and former killdeer nests. Based on field observations, knowledge of the species, and CDFW-approved mallard buffers for other projects in the region, the biologist installed a 100-foot nest buffer around the nest.
3. The active mourning dove nest was unoccupied by an adult for the seventh straight calendar day. The two eggs remain in good condition; however, without incubation, will not survive. The eggs were laid June 13-14, and a two-week incubation period would result in hatching around June 27-28. The biologist has determined it to be abandoned and inactive. The 75-foot (west) and 150-foot (east) nest buffers have been removed. The nest will continue to be monitored.
4. Wildlife tend to slowly move away from an area when crews approach to conduct work activities. They return to the area once the crews move on.
5. Wildlife are most active in the morning with a dramatic decrease in observed wildlife activity after 10:00 am.
6. Significant algal cover was observed throughout the Basin; however algal coverage was less than that observed on previous days. Algal coverage is highest in the eastern Basin and often increases as the day goes on as the Basin is exposed to more sunlight.
7. The osprey was once again seen today in the Basin perching in the large pine tree near the tide gates. Over the last four weeks, it has become apparent that the Basin is not a foraging or nesting area for the osprey, but does provide a favorite perching and feeding location – the large pine near the tide gates. The osprey appears rather disinterested in work activities.
8. After being observed on only one other occasion over the last two weeks, stingrays were observed near the tide gates, suggesting enough food and quality habitat remain in the Basin to support them. Fish relocation staff should continue to prepare for stingray relocation.